#### Amnsements.

AUADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Black Crook. 11JOU THEATRE-8-A Parlor Match BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Wang. COLUMEUS THEATRE—8:15—Bulls and Bears.

DALY'S THEATRE—8:30—The Scarlet Letter.

MUNEE\_M. Gulbal and Miss Greville.

MUSEE-M. Guibal and Miss FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Puritania. GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Sinbed
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-The Plunger.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Across the Potenta HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Squater Sovereignty.
HERRIMANN'S THEATRE-S-30-Magic.
HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Trip
to Chinatown.

KOSTEN & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Captrin Letterblair. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TOWER-9 a.

PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Iolanthe. POLO GROUNDS-3:45-Baseball.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE-8:15-The Face in the Mean

STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Jane.

STAR THEATRE-8:15-Lend Me Your Wife.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Candy.

MTH STREET THEATRE-8-A Fair Rebel.

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# New York Daily Tribune.

JOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1892.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The centennial of the French Repub lie was celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the country; President Carnot attended the exercises at the Pantheon, in Paris, where Premier Loubet and M. Floquet pronounced orations. The cholera epidemic is spreading in Berlin and Brussels, and decreasing in St. Petersburg; there was a slight increase in the number of new cases and deaths in Hamburg. == President Carnot pardoned Edward Parker Deacon.

The Duke of Sutherland is dead. Domestic.-The General Term at handed down a decision in the Opeida County case, declaring constitutional the recent legislative apportionment. === The Grand Army Encampment closed in Washington; A. G: Weissert, of Milwankee, was elected commander-in-chief. ==== It was Governor's Day at the Rhode Island State Fair; in the racing Hal Pointer repeated his record of 2:05 1-4 === Johnson, of Minneapolis, low-ered the mile bicycle record to 1:56 3-5 on the kite track at Independence, Iowa. === Officials of the Carnegie Steel Company were arrested and gave bail at Pittsburg on charges growing out of the Homestead riot.

City and Suburban.-No new cases of cholera were reported in this city or down the bay. Rousing Republican meetings were held in many places in this city and its suburbs. === Rain decreased the attendance at the New-Jersey State Fair; prizes awarded. = Winners at Gravesend: Lovelace, Candelabra, Nomad, Yorkville Belle, the Moyne gelding and Oscar. = Reading made the stock market. The transactions in it were nearly one-half of the total business and its advance of nearly 2 per cent was equally Banking. exceptional. The closing was not strong.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair or partly cloudy; slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest 62; average, 66 1-4.

The importance of registering cannot be impressed too early or too often upon the minds of voters. The days of registration for New-York and Brooklyn this year are October 11, 19, 28 and 29, and the hours are from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Every citizen must register in person in order to be qualified to vote. In another column are printed the questions which the candidate for registration must answer. The process of registering is a short and simple one. Let every Republican bear in mind the necessity of attending to this essential duty, and let him see that his neighbors and friends do not neglect it. The first registration day is October 11-two weeks from next Tuesday.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Oranges has done a service to the Republicans in that neighborhood by the ringing address which it has issued, and its appeal should be heard and heeded by every community in the country. The vital fact which it accentuates is the neglect of many voters to go to the polls. This is cited as the reason why so many cities are wretchedly governed. It is a shameful fact. The men who do not do their duty in this respect are unworthy to enjoy the blessings of government by the people. The more appeals of this kind sent broadcast over the land

It is plain that the terrible railway wreck at Shreve, Ohio, was caused by a blunder. It is equally plain that some one was responsible for and the audience was spellbound under his the blunder, which consisted in pulling out the freight train before the express had passed. How to prevent such fearful blunders is an unsolved problem in the science and art of have been dumfounded by the rapid working railroading. The conductor and engineer of the freight train made a woful error in supposing that the track was clear for them. They are said to have been asleep and to have mistaken another freight train for the express. If so, their burden of responsibility is a heavy one.

sessions yesterday, and with a number of ex cursions to-day the most notable convention in the history of the order will come to an end. The significant thing in yesterday's session was the election of officers. For the office of Commander-in-Chief the choice fell upon Captain A. G. Weissert, of Wisconsin, who enjoyed the honor of being elected by acclamation. He was a gallant soldier, and has for several years held the highest Grand Army office in his State. As Commander-in-Chief he is the latest in a long line of honored soldiers who have won this signal distinction.

So far as this city and the harbor are concerned, the cholera seems to be well under control. No new cases were reported yesterday, nor any cases seriously suspicious. The recent supposed case in New-Brunswick has been proved to be genuine cholera, suggesting the need of unusual precautions in that city. Abroad the outlook is not so encouraging as could be hoped. The number of deaths reported in Hamburg yesterday was larger than on Wednesday. In Berlin the ravages of cholera are also extending, especially among people living and working on canal barges. unfortunate that at least one more Hamburg steamship bringing immigrants is now nearly due at this port.

#### A CUCKOO SONG.

When Republicans forecast as the result of a complete Democratic victory in November the enactment of extreme legislation respecting the tariff or the National bank system they are confronted with a dangerous kind of optimism based upon a half-truth. The rejoinder is made: "You predicted dire calamities to the country in 1884, but Mr. Cleveland was elected President and no catastrophe followed. As he served for one term without ruining the country, it is safe to assume that a second Demo cratic Administration will not involve any disastrous consequences." This is, we think, a fair statement of the position assumed by many Independents and Protectionists, who are not in sympathy with the declarations of the Chicago platform respecting the tariff, National banks, Reciprocity and other public questions, but who are reluctant to vote against Mr.

Cleveland. Now the half-truth is this: Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1884 and a Democratic House with him; and in 1886 another Democratic House was chosen. In order to make it the whole truth, the statement must be added that the Senate remained under Republican control throughout his term. The Democratic victory was not complete. The Republican Senate acted as a breakwater against the flood of Democratic tariff legislation. If the Republican forecasts of 1884 were not fulfilled in the enactment of such a measure as the Mills bill, and in the consequent disturbance of business interests dependent upon the Protective system, it was because the Democratic party had not obtained possession of that great stronghold of political power, the United States Senate.

We ask Independents and Protectionist Democrats to consider calmly and dispassionately whether they can afford to take the risks of a low-tariff victory, which may not be partial, as in 1884, but complete. What assurance have they that the Senate will remain Republican if the Democrats succeed in electing Mr. Cleveland and a majority of the lower House? The Republican majority in the Senate is not large. and a considerable number of seats will be filled by the Legislatures to be elected this fall. It is by no means improbable that a sweeping Democratic victory, if it occurs this year, will be followed by a reversal of existing political conditions in the Senate. There will then be nothing to prevent the enactment of those radical measures to which the Democratic party is fully and irrevocably committed by the Chicago platform.

Let us remind these optimists that the low tariff of 1846 was carried by the casting vote of a Democratic Vice-President, Mr. Dallas, are on record as holding that he cannot carry from the Protectionist State of Pennsylvania. The measure had been passed by the House, and there was a Democratic President waiting to sign it if it could be forced through the Senate. There was an even division in the Senate between the Protectionists and the Free Traders, and Mr. Dallas, who had been supported in Pennsylvania and other States on the strength of his Protectionist speeches, joined the Free Traders and gave the casting vote for the Walker tariff. That is a warning to all Protectionists that a Democratic Vice-President upon a close division may again have power to overthrow the industrial system of the country.

Optimism is a cuckoo song in the politics of the day. If any Independent or Democratic Protectionist dreads the tendencies of the revolutionary doctrines proclaimed at Chicago, only one course is open to him if he chooses to follow the dictates of prudence and enlightened self-interest. That is to vote against the party of Free Trade, Free Silver and Wildcat

GRADY IN VIRGINIA. Great news, this, from Virginia. There hasn't been so much excitement down there since the battle of Bull Run or the hanging of John Brown. Grady-our "Tom," the Police Justice-has been turned loose there, and has just been heard from at Lynchburg, where "an immense gathering of enthusiastic Democrats' greeted him. From the account of it in our warm-hearted Cleveland contemporary, "The New-York Sun," we should say that nothing short of the slipping of his collar by the gyascutus could have produced anything like the overflow of emotion and turbulence of feeling that Grady started and kept going for two hours, during which there was hardly sufficient pause to permit one of the enraptured audience to go out and irrigate his tonsils. Grady has struck the Virginia Democracy-if we may be allowed a figure of speech-square in the stomach. He has landed there, so to speak. with both feet. Talk about Adlai Stevenson's sweeping North Carolina with "the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit," or Grover Cleveland's carrying the outlying neighborhood of Buzzard's Bay with "hell-grummets"! They are "not in it." It's Grady who is really doing the business of the campaign. The Democratic National Committee builded better than they knew when they loaded up Grady's mouth and started him off with a fuse on it calculated precisely for the latitude of Virginia. It went off, and Lynchburg was "spellbound,"

Grady's mission was to tell the people of Virginia that their diberties were in danger. He did it for two hours at Lynchburg. "The Sun" says he "depicted it in burning words, logic." "The Sun" correspondent may have been mistaken as to their being spellbound by his logic; it is quite possible that they may of his large and fluent mouth, but that is of small consequence-they stayed, whether spellbound or dumfounded, and, as "The Sun" says, "were repaid by the masterly discourse which he delivered." He does not seem to have touched the tariff, on which there are

Force bill" he was just rampant and ram-When he told the leaders of the nageous. third party that if they kept on drawing votes from the true Democracy they would "have the satisfaction of knowing that they have forged the manacles for their own wrists, and that the success of the Force bill will sound the deathknell of American liberty." it is not likely, whatever was the condition of their throats, that there was a dry eye in the audience. For it is on this point that Grady is at his best. When he thinks of American liberty as it is understood in Fourteenth-st. in this city, and reflects upon the possibility of its deathknell being sounded at any moment by the triumph of a party which has controlled the Government for the last thirty-two years, he just rises up on his toes and lets his mouth go off in torrents of the most impassioned eloquence. No wonder Lynchburg was "spell-

Only one question arises-to wit: Why, when Mr. E. L. Godkin, who is accounted one of the most insidious foes of American liberty -so much so that Justice Grady felt it his duty not long ago to have him arrested one Sunday morning, brought into court, and compelled to give bonds while his breakfast was getting cold and he was getting warm-why, when this foe of American liberty was known to be approaching our shores, was Justice Grady, the most conspicuous guardian of American liberty now extant, permitted to go off to Virginia and leave us here in New-York unprotected? It is hardly a sufficient answer to say that he depended on Jenkins to keep Godkin in quarantine until Virginia was saved. That will not do. As a matter of fact Godkin is now ashore, and with Grady off in Virginia looking out for American liberty nobody knows what harm he may do. We accordingly suggest that if Grady has sufficiently fired the Virginia heart he come right home and look out for Godkin.

#### RELEASE THIS PRISONER!

The Editor of "The Evening Post," having lately escaped from Quarantine after many and great tribulations, which he has faithfully proclaimed to the horror and indignation of the community, must feel profound and tender sympathy for all persons and things that are still kept in limbo. He cannot be aware, therefore, that during his absence from the country " The Evening Post" succeeded in putting under close restraint its own offspring, a singularly engaging publication answering to the pet name of Semi-Criminal Tammany. From its place of dark and dismal confinement this miserable prisoner cannot even make an appeal for succor. Its unnatural parent turns a deaf ear to its entreaties, and will not so much as permit the name of its unhappy progeny to be mentioned in its presence.

The Editor of "The Evening Post" cannot possibly know of this atrocity, and therefore we feel bound to enlighten him. We gave him the free use of our columns for the exposition of the sufferings and indignities to which he was recently subjected, and he will thank us for drawing his attention to a case not less harrowing and still more hopeless than his own. Better than anybody else he will appreciate the misery of this innocent martyr, whose guardians are in a panic lest it should escape and infect the Democratic party with an incurable complaint. He will hasten to its relief, and send it on its way rejoicing. He can do nothing less. He is irrevocably committed by his own unmerited woes to the rescue of this poor captive.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS IN THIS

It is not strange that the Democratic canvass languishes in this pivotal State of ours. It is generally conceded that Mr. Cleveland does not stand a ghost of a chance of being elected unless he succeeds in carrying New-York, while the most sagacious of the Democratic leaders It is these publicly expressed opinions of theirs against his candidacy which render the efforts of the Democratic Committee in his behalf so impotent. Mr. Murphy, for example, is chairman of the committee. But at Chicago he joined with all the other members of the New-York delegation in making this protest for the benefit of the rest of the Democratic National Convention:

In reply to inquiries addressed to us by the delegate from States instructed to vote for the nomination of Grover Cleveland, of New-York, with a deep sense of responsibility to the Democracy of the United States, we are constrained to make answer that in our best judgment, Mr. Cleveland's nomination would imperil the success of the party and would expose it to the loss of the electoral vote of our State.

It is hardly necessary to point out that a doing his best for Cleveland. How can he be expected to put his whole heart into a fight which he is confident he is going to lose? Take another example: Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan is chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic Committee. He also signed the protest which is reproduced above, and, like Mr. Murphy, took frequent occasion at Chicago to file other protests less formal, but not less forcible, to the same effect. What sort of a campaign must a campaigner of this sort be waging? Likely a perfunctory one. Take a third example: Mr. Croker is known as the ruling spirit of Tammany Hall, the leading Democratic organization of the State. Does he imagine that Cleveland is going to receive the electoral vote of New-York? not. "The Democratic party," said Mr. Croker at Chicago, "cannot carry New-York with Cleveland. It was a terrible effort in 1888 to than he got. . . . This Cleveland faction is nothing but a lot of disgruntled kickers. They are not even Democrats." Take a fourth example: Bourke Cockran is the foremost orator of the Democracy of this State-its champion stump-speaker. But how can Mr. Cockran make any impression upon his hearers in his pleas for Cleveland in view of his famous address exceriating Cleveland, the echoes of which have not yet died away? Mr. Cockran began a recent speech at Albany in this style: It is fitting that in this capital city the campaign of 1892 should be opened. It is fitting especially because here, in this capital, the foundations were laid of the National fame of Grover Cleveland, It is fitting, moreover, through all his political career, the Democracy of Albany County have always been faithful to his fortunes; faltaful to his fortunes, I will believe, not because of any mere passing, ephemeral persona

single act which needs explanation, and, though enemies may criticise him, the whole people admire and respect him. Some of Mr. Cockran's auditors, those whose memories are good, must have snickered in their sleeves while drinking in this eloquence. For they had not forgotten this lovely tribute to Cleveland which he pronounced a little

attachment, but because the people of this county be

lieve that he typifies to-day the highest form of develop

ment which American citizenship has reached; be

cause in all his life and all his career there is not a

earlier in the season: Mr. Cleveland is popular in Republican States be cause his Democracy is not offensive to Republicans believe he is a man of the most extraordinary popul larity on every day of the year except one, and that election day. It is a popularity which may be described as tumultuous, but it is not calculated to tment for four years after.

Have any of these Democratic leaders retracted anything which they uttered in Chicago? Not a man of them has retracted a word. Their opinion of Grover Cleveland as a candidate who could not carry New-York stands. They are all working for him. Oh, yes; but the fact remains that none of them believe that he is to be a winner, and they are working as men are accustomed to work who daily read the fatal handwriting on the wall-working in a half-hearted way. Every time they see a Cleveland banner they fall to thinking of wet blankets. In the circumstances, the Democratic canvass in this State necessarily lacks spirit, is barren of enthusiasm. And to make matters worse-immensely worse-one of Mr. Cleveland's own appointees, a Democratic official in good standing, has been making a report which is a unique vindication of the Republican tariff policy, the tariff being the leading issue of the great struggle! Verily, Mr. Cleveland may well despair as he ponders upon the political situation in his own State.

#### TOBACCO'S QUADRICENTENNIAL.

Although, as a Nation, we are admittedly the most extensive consumers of tobacco in the world, yet by a strange oversight no preparation that we are aware of has been made to celebrate in a befitting manner the four hundredth anniversary of the first discovery of the fragrant nicotine weed, which, according to ancient records and traditions, should be commemorated during the second week of next November. It was in November, 1592, that Columbus, after landing and taking pessession of San Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands, sailed off and proceeded to discover the island of Cuba. The first exploring party which he dispatched into the interior reported on their return that they found the natives carrying lighted firebrands wherewith they kindled one end of small rolls of dried herbs, while they put the other end between their lips, sucking the smoke through the roll, and then puffing it out through their mouths and nostrils." It is strange that the Spaniards, who had actually seen the Cuban aborigines smoking cigars, and who brought smoking tobacco back with them to the Old World, should have used it not in convoluted rolls, but in pipes, until the latter end of the eighteenth century. But this may possibly be accounted for by the fact that the Spanish explerers subsequently discovered tribes superior in civilization to the first Cuban aborigines whom they had encountered, and who used pipes for the purpose of inhaling the fumes of their The habit of snuff taking was first obtobacco. served by Columbus on the occasion of his second voyage to the New World, in 1466, and was recorded by his companion, the Franciscan monk, Ramon Pane. Tobacco chewing was first seen by the Spanish explorers on the coast of South

America in 1502. While our forefathers of the sixteenth, seveneenth and eighteenth centuries speedily became addicted to the use of tobacco in the form of snuff, chewing and smoking pipes, it is curious that it was not until the close of our last war with Great Britain that the fashion of smoking tobacco in the shape of cigars was inaugurated The practice seems to have been imported from Spain into Germany, France and England by the troops of those three nations returning to their respective countries at the close of Peninsular wars, and then to have been brought over here from England. To-day eigars and cigarettes have almost entirely superseded the ancestral pipe in the United States, although the pipe still maintains its popular favor, though ot its superiority, in certain countries of the

Old World. Notwithstanding all the efforts which have been made during the last three hundred years in every civilized country of the universe to check the onsumption of tobacco-efforts in which church anathemas, medical warnings, legal prohibitions. and the entreaties of the great temperance societie have all at one time or another played an active part-the use of tobacco to-day is more universal than ever in every portion of the globe. With the exception of the King of Abyssinia, who cuts off the noses and lips of any of his subjects caught smoking, the various rulers and Governments of the world have abandoned all attempts to put a stop to the use of tobacco, and by imposing taxes thereon have converted it into their most profitable and certain source of revenue

The documentary evidence which Commissioner Peck has been accused of altering, suppressing and destroying has been secured by "The New-York Recorder" with commendable enterprise and published in detail to the extent of four or five of its broad pages. When the State Printing Office in Albany was burned it was supposed that the Commissioner's report, with the schedules accompanying it, had been destroyed, but fortunately the copy was not in the building. All the facts and figures are now brought to light and are supported by the affidavite of the Commissioner and his clerks. Those partisans of Mr. Cleveland who have been guilty of pernicious activity in their wanton persecution of a Democratic official endowed with man holding such views is incapacitated for courage to tell the truth about the effects of the tariff upon wages, now have a good deal more official information (given under oath) than they will care to digest. "The New-York Recorder" has added another to its numerous achievements in support of Republican principles.

> The news of the closing of the Upper Forest Tin-plate Works, the Steel Works, and the Worcester Tin-plate Works, which are carried on by Messrs. W. Williams & Co., and are some of the largest works in Wales, spread consternation throughout Morriston yes-terlay. It was known by the workpeople that a partial stoppage for repairs would shortly take plat-but the total closing of the works was never co-templated. It is stated that the prevailing low pri of tin-plates is not sufficient to cover the cest production, as is the case in other parts of Son Wales.—(London Standard, Sept. 7.

That is the kind of news with which English iournals are now filled, after half a century of Free Trade. Nevertheless, they feel at liberty for overlook in editorials the business depression, cuts in wages, lack of employment and mercantile entastrophes such as the closing of the great establishment at Saltaire, and to express sympathy save him from even a more crushing defeat and compassion for the prosperous working classes in America, who are "crushed" and "paralyzed" by a protective tariff.

Indian Commissioner Morgan, who has spent a fortnight recently in this State, and who is a good judge of political conditions and tendencies, reports that, while there is a general feeling of confidence among Republicans, he found a considerable number of Democrats who regarded the outlook for their party as decidedly hopeless. Among other straws, he mentioned the fact that twenty-five brokers who were members of a Cleveland club in 1888 have now joined a Harrison club, and are working earnestly for the re-election of the President. The sentiment of the business men is strongly with the Republican cause. They know Mr. Harrison and trust him. They realize that to continue him in office means the continuance of these settled and substantial business conditions which have prevailed during the last four years. They know that the triumph of Free Trade would disturb business and create distrust in the place of confidence. This conservative element in the community is on the side of a man who has been weighed and not found wanting, and the men composing it will vote as their convictions dictate.

A dispatch from Nashville says that the county pesthouse, seven miles from that city, has been burned down by persons living in the vicinity who feared that there might be an epidemic of cholera in Nashville and that those afflicted with it would be quartered in the pesthouse. It is difficult to characterize such conduct on the part of rational people. It must be due in part to

house that might possibly be used for the detention of cholera patients is a most childish por

The Hamburg correspondent of "The New-York Herald" is a real hero. His name is Aubry Stanhope. He has been inoculated for cholera by the Pasteur-Haffkine method, and in order to test the efficacy of the inoculation has entered the Eppendorf Hospital in Hamburg and become a nurse in the cholera wards. With full knowl edge on the part of the physicians, Mr. Stanhope is taking no precautions whatever to ward off the diffection. So far is his devotion to the cause science and of humanity carrying him that he has already slept in the bed of a dead man, and between two men dying from cholera. There could be no more complete test of inoculation for the terrible disease. Mr. Stanhope does not appear to be inspired by bravado or the desire to make a sensation. His conduct is that of a brave man, willing to sacrifice himself, if need be, for the benefit of his fellows. It is most sincerely to be hoped that he may pass unscathed through this fearful ordeal.

The Emperor Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. So President Harrison chants the praises of a fiscal system which is ruthlessly sacrificing the necessities of the million to the luxuries of a few, while the social fabric of the Nation over which he presides sing shaken to its very centre by the organized population.—(Manchester

That is a fair sample of English criticism President Harrison's Letter of Acceptance. What is described as "an agonized population" has been provided with abundant employment at increased wages by the McKinley act, and its prosperity is shown by every savings bank return. lation which this English journal condemns on the ground that it ruthlessly sacrifices the necessities of the million to the luxuries of a few has begun by cheapening sugar 2 cents a pound and ended by lowering the price of almost every protected article on the list.

### PERSONAL.

When General Francis A. Walker was abroad he said me nice things about Irishmen in America at the recentenary celebration of Trinity College, Dublin The Celtic element of Boston's population evinced its appreciation of those expressions by giving the General a reception in Tremont Temple a few evening ago. The affair was conducted by the veterans of the 9th and 2sth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Professor E. E. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory. famous as the discoverer of Jupiter's afth satellite, is only about forty years old. Only a few years ago, according to "The Pittsburg Chronicle graph," he was "earning a scanty living as a clerk in photograph gallery in Nashville, Tenn. He possesse a natural fondness for astronomy, however, and devoted his spare moments to study. His means were lying enough money to purchase even a very small tolescope. Finally he attracted the attention telescope. Finally he attracted the attention of Albert Roberts, recently Consul at Hamilton, Canada, and at that time Editor of The Nashville American. Through Mr. Roberts's influence he was admitted to Vanderbilt University as an assistant instructor in astronomy, and there the budding genius of the young man began to develop. To keep the pot boiling young man began to develop. To keep the pot boiling young morn began to an absolute to a search of the heavens for comets and has probably discovered more than any living astronomer. While at Vanderbilt he received the prizes of \$200 each from the Rochester (Warner) Observatory. When the Lick Observatory was opened he was offered the pince of assistant observer and accepted it."

The nomination of Miss Ada C. Sweet, of Chicago, as member of the Board of Education having been pigeon-heled by the Common Council, Mayor Washburne has sent it in again; and petitions are pouring in in upon the ungracious City Fathers to confirm the ap-pointment. It has been intimated that the opposition is not so much a personal hostility to Miss Sweet as to the idea of putting women in office at all.

Victor Wilder, the music critic of "Gil Blas," who died recently in Paris at the age of fifty-eight, was one of the most distinguished musical writers in France and one of the foremost defenders of Wagner's cause Not only did he do yeoman's service in upholding and furthering the artistic principles in upholding and furthering the artistic principles of the German master, but he performed also a task truly monumental in translating his dramas into French. He did important work in popularizing other German muste in France, notably by his French versions of many of Schumann's songs. Mr. Wilder was also a composer of talent, several operas of his composition having been performed. His "Enguerrande," pro-duced last year, however, was a failure. General Enrico Cialdini, the Italian soldier and

statesman whose death at the age of eighty-one years was reported last week, was a pupil of the Jesuits, but got into disgrace and incurred expulsion from school by drawing a picture of one of his instructors side by side with a donkey. For participating in a revolution in 1831 he was exiled; and in London took to translating Veltaire and Rousseau into his mother tongue. Enlisting in the the rank of Colonel, and received many wounds and decorations. Thrice he served in the Italian army against Austria, with distinction-in 1848, 1859 00 and in 1808. In the last mentioned year he was Chief of Staff. In 1867 he was invited to form a cabinet for the King, but was not successful. "The Philadelphia Telegraph thus summarizes his subsequent record: "When the late Duke of Aosta was called to the throne of Spain, in December, 1870, General Cialdini accompanied in December, 1870, General Cialdini accompanied him to Madrid as Italian Ambassador, and remained in Spain in that capacity until 1873. In December of that year he was made President of the Committee of the General Staff, with the little of Duke of Gaeta, but was obliged to abandon his official position a year later on account of declining health. In July, 1876, he was appointed Ambassador to Prance, despite the expression of much discontent on the part of the Monarchical party in that country. In the fail of 1879 he tendered his resignation, on the ground of the injury done him by the Government in publishing a conversation between Prime Minister Waddington and himself in relation to Exyptian affairs, but in deference to the wishes of King Victor Emanuel he remained at his post until 1882, since which time he has lived in retirement."

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

While the talk in politics is about the gerrymander, the talk in dramatic circles is about the Gerry mandate against children appearing on the stage.

He Had seen It.—Featherstone—I don't see how you namage to make your complexion look so fresh, Miss clara, after a senson at the seashore.

Miss Clara Silmson—Easy enough; I bathe my face

Miss Clark Shinsoft—Easy enough, I battle my face in cream every night. Little Wille—Yes, Sis, and I guess it must come from a red cow.—(Cloak Review.

"The Japanese," says Eli Perkins, "have a mania for putting up English signs, and they flood your rooms at the hotels with English cards. And such English! The Japanese have no imperative mood, and they generally express an idea negatively that we express positively. One day I said to the waiter:

Kisht, the rolls are cold." "Yes," he said; "a good deal of not cooling the cakes is good."

A completions notice at the Kloto Hotel reads on the dining time nobody shall be enter to the dining and drawing room without the guests allow. One of the articles in the municipal laws of Kloto

"Any dealer shall be honestly by his trade. Of course the sold one shall prepare to make up the safe

A Tokio dentist's circular reads: "Our tooth is an important organ for human life and countenance, as you know; therefore when it is attack by disease or injury artificial tooth is also very useful. I am engaged in the dentistry and I will make for your purpose."

The printed label on the bottle of claret at Nikko

"Weak man who is not so hard of his stomach taker

notice of his health ever must use this wine usually."

notice of his health ever must use this wine usually."

A prominent physician of this city, who gives close attention to bacteriological study, eages: "Lately the long dress trains worn in the streets by our ladies suggest another way to carry tubercle and other bacill into our houses. In walking along the streets we constantly see a dress wipe up portions of sputum from the pavements. From one of these dresses dragged over the streets a few times I was able to demonstrate the presence of seven tubercle bacill on an inch microscopic slide on which a little dirt off a dress was dusted. Knowing, therefore, that these long dresses have dried tuberculous sputum on them for the maids to dust off in our ladies' dressing-rooms, most of which are poorly ventilated, we can quite understand how a sufficient number of bacilli can be collected in small compartments to an extent dangerous to at least those predisposed to tuberculosis.—

(Philadelphia Record.

"The negroes in and around Guthrie," says an Oklahoma man, ware industrious and prospering. In the city we see quite a number of negro merchants, some mostly. In the surrounding country are scores of negro farmers. They generally cultivate small patches of from ten to twenty acres, from six to eight families often occupying one claim of 160 acres. They seem

potatoes, melons, etc. There are five negro officials n this (Logan) county, one being a justice of eace, one or two constables, one a member of the court of Education, and another a member of the City council of Guthrie. There are also several negro lawyers and doctors in Guthrie."

He Did.—Weldon-Did you meet anybody you knew while you were sojourning at that watering-place in Germany?

Raredon-Did 1: Hadn't been there two days before the pastor of our church out in Wabashave, settled down at the same hotel with his whole family for a

six-weeks' stay.

"That must have been a pleasant surprise,"

"Why—aw—yes. Of course. But how would have liked it if you had travelled 3,000 miles; home to have a good time!"—(Chicago Tribune.

In a letter to "The London Telegraph" about English wives, Miss Florence Nightingale says: "Irish men are more sympathetic, more true to their wives, and, in my opinion, we should hear less of unloved and unlovely marriages, less of the divorce courts, if Englishmen showed more sympathy and interest in their wives."

The Last Straw.-Willowsnap-Why so dejected, old Rackaway-I have just had to spend a lot of money on my wife's clothes.
Willowsnap-But you haven't been married three
months, and she certainly had a magnificent tronsseau.
Rackaway-I know it. But she had to have two
of her gowns retrimmed.—(Cloak Review.

A Colorado clergyman recently preached on the Great Prize-fight," and in spite of present-day associations, this view of human life isn't so far from

St. Paul's idea of it. THE DECORATIVE MANIA On the wall hangs a dipper with ribbons all over, A coalbod begarlanded stands on the floor, A crazy old teapor with glir on the cover And wreaths of gay clothespins are over the do

ome household utensil of Mildred's adorning, Bedecked and bespangled, is found every niche in, int the hand-painted washboard is missing this movement. morning, For mamma is using it out in the kitchen

A Paris builder has bought the ruins of St. Cloud for \$600. He will use the materials in the manufacture of paper-weights and other souvenirs.

Prepared to Rescue.—Willie's Mother—Your hair is wet, William. Where have you been!
Willie—In the pond, mamma. I jumped in to keep little Tommy Squeers from drownin.
Willie's Mother—My noble boy! Was Tommy in

mming?
Willie-No'm. But he was goin' to go in.-(Chicago

#### MRS. HARRISON HAS A COMFORTABLE DAY SHE IS STRONGER THAN AT THE END OF HER

STAY IN THE MOUNTAINS. Washington, Sept. 22.-Mrs. Harrison passed a con

paratively comfortable day and this evening is re-ported to be stronger and better in every way than she was during the last few days of her stay in the mountains. An improved appetite is one of the most favorable symptoms in her case, and to-day, for the first time in over two weeks, she was able to partake of solid food, in the form of a small piece of beef. Not long ago Mrs. Harrison dictated a letter to colonel Ernst, advising him as to certain changes she

would like to have made in the Mansion. When she was settled yesterday in her own room, she rememher directions had been carried out to the letter. Mrs. Harrison also took great interest, whenever members of her family are in her room, in asking them about the progress of the encampment festivities, and it was by her special orders yesterday that the Mansion was thrown open to the visitors half an hour after she reached it herself. She is especially anxions that noth-ing be omitted around the White House which would ing be omitted around the White House which would contribute in the slightest degree to the comfort or pleasure of the strangers. The grounds were opened as usual early this morning, and all day long a stream of people were going through the State apartments.

Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's venerable father, is happy over her safe return. Last week, when she was critically ill, an effort was made to keep from him her real condition, so as to spare him, at least, some hours of sadness. A well-meaning friend, however, broke the truth to him quite abruptly and the venerable man was greatly affected.

## THE DOUBTFUL PATE OF THE METROPOLITAN.

The judgment entered by default on Wednesday against the Metropolitan Opera House Company, in proceedings toward the winding up of the company's business affairs and the sale of the house. The sum which Mr. Potts claims comprises, it is said, the whole floating debt of the company. The most of its debts were to its own directors and stockholders, and all that were known to exist have been transferred to Mr. Potts, who thus undertakes to collect them. The final foreclosure of the second mortgage of \$210,-

The final foreclosure of the second mortgage of \$210,-000 on the house, and the sale of the property win probably not take place till several months hence, as there is much preliminary work to be done.

As yet there have been no enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of any of the stockholders in regard to forming a new company to buy the opera house, some among them doubtless have schemes and plans of their own which they would be glad to induce the others to adopt, and much talk and discussion will doubtless be gone through before any conclusion is reached. It is likely, however, that in the considerable time that must clapse before the sale, some agreement may be made and a company formed for the purchase of the house, and the re-establishment of open in New-York on a firm basis.

# PICTURES THAT ARE TURNED TO THE WALL

BUTT THE ORIGINALS PROBABLY HAVEN'T FOR-GOTTEN THEIR EXISTENCE NOR WHO DREW THEM.

From The New-York Times, June 22, 1892.

Can anybody show cause why two such political blackguards as Murphy and Sheehan should be any longer recognized as Democrats? They will court recognition. They will claim the title. To leave their party and go over openly to the party they will secretly support in the coming canvass would be Mugwumpery in form, though not in substance or motive; besides it would be an honorable course, so it is untiminable for Murphy and Sheehan. The behavior of these two men at Chicago puts them outside the pale. They are political pirates, and though it is not particularly our affair, we recommend the usual proceedings.

As for Governor Flower, nebody minds him. He doesn't know any better. From The New-York Times, June 22, 1892.

From The New-York Times, June 23, 1892. It is a pathetic picture that our correspondent gives us of fill thamping his chair to express his emotions. It will not elicit sympathy, all the same, for it is the camulation of the evidence sarae, for it is the cumulation of the evidence now spread before the American people that Hill is, in fact, no more or better than a spiteful ass. Seeing that Hill is simply sulky, we see no consolation for him, not even that of Lazarus— "the dogs came and licked his sores."

GERMANY DESIRES REPUBLICAN DEFEAT. From The Vossische Zeitung, Berlin, Sept. 9.

The sympathy of Europe, since the publication of Harrison's lotter of acceptance, must incline more than ever toward the Democratic party of the United States.

NOT A RECORD TO BE ASHAMED OF From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mr. Reid says that "The Democratic campaign is ne of abandonment." It would be worth thousands t votes to Mr. Reid's party if the same thing could lib truth be said of that organization.—(New-York orld.

World.

Now what does the Republican party want to forget! Not its anancial record; not its money systemthe best the world has ever seen; not its protection
system, which has made the whole Nation prosperous;
not its patriotism against armed Democracy, in which
it saved the Union. What, indeed, have Republicans
to forget!

THIS ABOUT DESCRIBES IT. From The Chicago News Record.

The town of Washington, D. C., is situated in the middle of a large Grand Army of the Republic encampment on the Potomac.

MR. SCHIFF ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

MR. ScHIFF ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

From The Baltimore American.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, a German-American banker in New-York, has been incensed by the ridiculous claims of certain Democratic organs concerning the German vote, and has written a letter giving the reasons why he will vote for President Harrison in preference to Cleveland, prominent among which is the aliver question. . . Mr. Schiff, doubtless remembers the scene in the House of Representatives last winter, and again in the early summer, when the small but compact minority of Republicans went to the rescue of the honest-money Democrats, and prevented the passage of a Free-Coinage bill.

RATHER TOO FLIMSY FOR HARD SERVICE.

From The Springfield Union.

There is said to be renewed interest in the boom for Sherman Hoar for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. If Mr. Hoar seriously contemplates filling a place on the State ticket, it is time for him to put his tialo away in a cedar chest. Halos are unpopular during political campaigns. From The Springfield Union.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S RECENT SPEECH.

From The Chicago Mail.

He shows that not to the President alone in the Government is given the faculty of making happy speeches unstudied and on the spur of the moment. There was plenty of Government and dignity in the address (to the veterans), but no politics. In everything good taste joined good judgment in providing intellectually the best. Vice-Fresident Morton seems to be a good second to President Harrison on making occasion as this.

differences of opinion among Mr. Cleveland's alarmist reports spread by ill-informed or sensato be very successful growers, and raise vegetables for The National Encampment of the Grand supporters; or the silver question, which they the Guthrie market. They use the spade freely in terly without reason, and the burning of a post- their putches, and raise fine crops of turnips, sweet Army of the Republic finished its business are not quite agreed concerning; but on the produce votes. It is calculated to produce enthusiasa